



Notice

To Tribune Readers
And Others—

The newsdealers' war on Hearst papers begins to-day. Nobody can say for sure what will happen at first. The American News Company has adopted, for one day at least, an unexpected attitude. It will pretend that nothing has happened, and deliver all papers as usual. But this means that in addition to all the other papers it will deliver Hearst papers to newsdealers who have cancelled their orders and do not want them and will not pay for them. Obviously this is a temporary line of defence.

The American News Company buys the morning newspapers from the publishers in bulk at one price and resells them in parcels to the newsdealers.

When the newsdealers resolved to stop selling the Hearst papers and to begin their war in Brooklyn Monday morning, the other publishers, except those of The Tribune, notified the American News Company that they were going to stand by Hearst and instructed it to withhold their papers from all dealers who refused to handle Hearst's. Thereupon the American News Company announced on Saturday that other morning newspapers would be sold only to newsdealers who continued to handle the Hearst papers as usual. Nevertheless, the Brooklyn newsdealers, who had agreed to begin the war, sent to the American News Company Saturday their cancellations on "The New York American," to take effect Monday morning.

Then the news company for some reason changed its mind and gave out word that all newsdealers would be served with all newspapers as usual this morning and that the cancellations received from anti-Hearst dealers would be ignored. So, all through Brooklyn this morning "New York Americans" will be "sold" to newsdealers who have discontinued to buy them. What the newsdealers will do with them remains to be seen.

The Tribune is standing with the newsdealers.

The anti-Hearst activities in Manhattan to-day will come not from the newsdealers but from the newsboys.

To All Newsdealers—

Any newsdealer who is cut off from his supply of other newspapers for refusing to handle Hearst papers can get Tribunes either at the Main Office or at points of distribution that will be announced later.

The Tribune Association.

Negro and Whites in Riot at Camp Merritt

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 18.—A riot between negro troops and a company of the 50th Infantry, doing military police duty, is reported to have occurred at Camp Merritt last night. Two negro soldiers are said to have been killed and eight others wounded. At headquarters officials admitted that a riot took place, and said that they had heard that one man had been killed. But further than this they would not verify any of the stories told about camp to-day. The officials said that a full statement would be forthcoming.

The riot is reported to have taken place in Y. M. C. A. Hut No. 1, which is in the heart of the camp. The trouble is said to have started when a negro trooper and a white sergeant got into a fight and the white sergeant received a cut in the face. There were some 2,000 soldiers in the place at the time. Fearing serious trouble between the white and negro troops a call was sent for the military police.

A company of the Fifth Infantry responded and was quelling the disturbance, when, it is said, negro soldiers, recruited hastily, entered the fight.

It was then that the real trouble began.

Shots were fired and it was not until the military police received assistance that the riot was put down.

Franco-British Score New Advances; Haig Gains on 4-Mile Flanders Line

Anti-Wealth Riots Sweep Over Japan

Mobs Are Stoning Capitalistic Classes and Destroying Property

Houses Pillaged at Big Recreation Resort

200 Stores and Cafés in Tokio Damaged; Troops Are Called Out

(By The Associated Press)

TOKIO, Thursday, Aug. 15.—There was serious rioting in Tokio last night. Mobs attacked and damaged property in the business and theatre districts.

The rioters also entered and pillaged houses in Asakusa, the great recreation resort of the middle and lower classes. A number of disturbers were wounded by the swords of the police.

The newspaper comment here seems to indicate that the food riots throughout the country are an expression of growing social unrest among the people and to reflect the belief that the empire is advancing toward a social crisis. The riots are spreading like wildfire, involving alike the poor and the middle classes, who feel impelled to protest against economic conditions.

It is remarked that the uprisings often are anti-capitalistic in nature, the mobs attacking and destroying the property of the wealthy and voicing anger at evidences of luxury. Geisha girls have been stoned as they have driven through the streets in automobiles and the houses of the rich have been assailed.

Low Wages the Cause

While the war has created millionsaires and increased the luxuries of the rich, it also has increased the misery of the poor because of insufficient wages being paid. Factory hands especially are stirred up by the ring-leaders of the riots, which are the first of the kind to occur since Japan was opened to Western civilization.

Disorders broke out in Tokio on Tuesday night. A crowd of 5,000, which was prevented from congregating in the park, marched to the Ginza, the great retail thoroughfare of the city, where they stoned and damaged 200 stores and restaurants, raided rice depots and unsuccessfully attacked the Ministry of the Interior. Ninety arrests were made and twenty policemen were injured.

Tokio last night was occupied by heavy detachments of police and infantry. The newspapers are forbidden to publish news of any kind relative to the rice riots.

Troops have been called out in nearly every important city in Japan. Even the naval station at Maizuru is affected by the unrest. Two thousand workmen there are rioting in conjunction with the populace.

At Nagoya, noted for its manufactures of porcelain, a mob estimated to aggregate 30,000 persons rioted. At several places the soldiers fired on the disturbers. At Kobe the soldiers and police also were obliged to use sabres and bayonets against the rioters.

Five Hundred Arrested at Saka

The food disturbances are increasing in violence. At Saka during a demonstration, telephone wires were cut and several tramways were forced to suspend service after passengers had been wounded. Troops, including cavalry, were called out to suppress the rioting, and twenty-five policemen and many rioters were hurt. Five hundred persons were arrested. In outlying towns the people attacked the police with bamboo spears.

The disturbances at Kobe resulted in the burning of a great rice warehouse and several factories and houses and a large number of rice stores.

The seriousness of the situation led to a special meeting of the Cabinet, which decided to appropriate \$5,000,000 for purchasing stores of rice for distribution among the people at a moderate price. The Emperor, moved by the distress, has contributed 3,000,000 yen to the national rice fund. Streetcars are being utilized in Tokio by soldiers who distribute rice in districts where suffering is reported.

The press joins in a tribute to the Emperor for his generous contribution indicating the spirit of the ruler and the wealthier classes, but the newspapers generally blame the government for its tardy remedies. The Conservative newspaper "Jiji Shimpo" especially criticizes the government, saying that as a result of its policy the nation finds itself in the throes of insurrection.

Foe Forming Gas Units For 'Service After War'

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 19.—A German order recently found on the battlefield requests the different units to furnish lists of officers and men who have shown aptitude in the gas section, and who "desire to continue in that service after the war."

The order invites even mutilated soldiers, whose infirmities do not incapacitate them for this work, to send in their names.

Three Men Taken In Espionage Raid Near Aviation Field

Two Houses and Hotel Are Entered by Government Agents at Hempstead

(By The Associated Press)

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 18.—Secret Service men, backed by military police, raided Camp Mills, raided a hotel and two private houses overlooking Mitchell Aviation Field early this morning and arrested three men on charges of violation of the espionage act.

Carrier pigeons are said to have been observed flying from one of the houses in the direction of Fire Island, and it is suspected the birds may have been used to relay messages to U-boat commanders, whose seamen readily could reach the shore in a collapsible boat.

In one of the other places visited was found, it is said, a German officer's uniform, and in the third was a room decorated with a single picture which was draped with the German flag. When the flag was removed a portrait of the Kaiser was revealed.

The raid was conducted with great secrecy and the charges against the men were shrouded in mystery. The government detectives intimated, however, that the arrests were considered of prime importance. It is believed that the men were taken to the Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn, and will be arraigned in that borough to-morrow before a United States Commissioner.

The raid revived rumors that two men had been caught tampering with motors of aeroplanes on Mitchell Field. Officers in charge of the raid would not comment on these rumors or upon the fact that some had connected them with the arrests.

Earlier rumors said that, following the discovery that the enemy was seeking to disable aeroplane motors, a new inquiry had been ordered into recent aeroplane accidents dating back to the death here of Captain Renault, of the Italian army, early last month.

Shows Kaiser In 1909 Sowed WarSeedHere

Deputy Attorney General Becker Gets Proofs From Former Pro-Germans

Cash From Bazaars Spent for Kultur

Von Skal and Others Tell How Bernstorff Got "Charity" Funds

(By The Associated Press)

Revelations obtained from American citizens of German birth who admit aiding the cause of Germany before the United States entered the war were made public yesterday by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker. They disclose that Germany as long ago as 1909 was trying to win this country to her side in the world war she then was planning.

Wearing Liberty bond buttons, the Allied colors, Red Cross pins and even service flags, these naturalized citizens have been reporting—by order—to the office of the Attorney General during the last few weeks to submit to examination concerning their part in Germany's efforts to influence public opinion in the United States.

The information obtained from them, dovetailed with knowledge obtained from other sources, has established that Germany began to launch a worldwide propaganda campaign at least a year before she declared war on France and Russia.

Bernstorff Got the Cash

It proves that funds raised in this country for the German Red Cross and for the relief of German soldiers' widows and orphans were turned over to Count von Bernstorff and used by him as fuel for the German propaganda machine. It also has been established that the scheme of educating the public to the "value" of German kultur as applied in America was similarly applied in most of the other nations of the earth. It was successful in Turkey.

Among those who have been examined and whose admissions were made public yesterday by Mr. Becker were George von Skal, Commissioner of Agriculture, and others.

Continued on page three

Our Men Gain Under Deluge Of Hun Shells

Push On at Frapelle, in Vosges, Under Hail of 2,500 Projectiles

Repulse Enemy Raid; Wipe Out Salient

Americans Again Display Valor; Advance Opens New Gate to Germany

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Aug. 18.—The Americans early to-day gained more ground on the scene of yesterday's victory at Frapelle, Lorraine, despite a total of 2,500 shells dropped by the enemy on the village and a raid by forty-five Germans, which was repulsed by the American artillery and automatic rifle fire.

In the Woivre an American patrol had a lively engagement. One American, wounded in nine places, heroically carried a wounded comrade to safety.

The German salient wiped out by the Americans in the capture of Frapelle yesterday was important because it commands the outlet from France through the Saales pass and the pass of St. Marie aux Mines into the Rhine Valley.

Frapelle is a small village, five miles east of St. Die, which has 20,000 population. Both are in French Lorraine.

Berlin Admits Withdrawal Of Vosges Advance Posts

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—"In the Vosges our advanced posts, which had pushed forward in this region as far as Frapelle, yielded to an enemy local thrust, in accordance with instructions of the command," says the German War Office statement issued to-day.

Haig Decorated With French Military Medal

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was decorated by Premier Clemenceau with the French military medal at headquarters in the field to-day. The award was made on the recommendation of Marshal Foch.

Kaiser 'Horried' by Allied Air Raids While Own Men Bomb Open Towns

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—The Cologne "Gazette" prints a telegram sent by the direction of the Emperor to the Burgomaster of Frankfurt, stating that the Emperor "deeply sympathizes in the misfortune which has befallen the open town of Frankfurt as the result of an enemy attack which was contrary to international law and claimed many victims."

The telegram requests that the Burgomaster convey to the vic-tims' relatives the "sympathy of the All-Highest."

PARIS, Aug. 18.—German bombing squadrons have been very active in bombarding towns behind the front during the last two days. There were numerous raids on Rouen, where six persons were killed and five wounded. The German Gothas flew as far as Havre, where no one was killed and no damage done. Two consecutive raids on Vernon caused only material damage.

Several warnings were given at Dunkirk and Calais during the period.

Troops Desert Bolsheviks as Allies Advance On Prisoners

First American Contingent Reaches Vladivostok; Cheered Heartily

(By The Associated Press)

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—Czechoslovak forces from the maritime province of Siberia left for Harbin on August 8 over the Chinese Eastern Railway, it is officially announced.

Along the Ussuri front, where the enemy forces number 100,000, quiet prevails, it is said. The Bolsheviks and Austro-Germans are visibly affected by the arrival of Allied troops, and the number of desertions from their ranks is increasing, it is reported.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 15.—The transport carrying the first contingent of American troops arrived here this afternoon, after an uneventful voyage of seven and a half days from Manila. The men were in excellent spirits, and crowded the rails and rigging, cheering and being cheered by the men of the Allied warships in the harbor.

The crowds on the waterfront appeared amazed at the noisy entry of the Americans, as contrasted with that of their less demonstrative allies. Groups of Czechs about the docks were vociferous in their welcome of the Americans, who will be kept aboard ship in port until the arrival of other transports, due to-morrow.

The transport bearing the first contingent of Americans lay fogbound outside the harbor for five hours before being able to enter the port.

A Japanese contingent arrived to-day at Nikolayev on its way to the Ussuri River front.

General Diederichs, commander of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia, has presented a memorandum to the Allied representatives here setting forth the urgent need of speedy assistance on a large scale and that an advance on Irkutsk should be ordered. He points out that if the Allied forces do not reach Irkutsk within six weeks the delay will be tantamount to the loss of all Western Siberia by the Czechoslovaks.

Irkutsk is reported held by Czechoslovak forces, but long sections of the railway to the east are in Bolshevik hands.

French Army Mission, Arrested by Soviets, Is Reported Freed

PARIS, Aug. 18.—General Laverne and the staff of the French military mission at Moscow, who were placed under arrest there at the time the Allied consuls were taken into custody by the Bolsheviks, have been set at liberty, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the "Temps."

Prince Rupprecht Takes a "Vacation"

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—The Munich correspondent of the Berlin "Tagblatt" announces the arrival in Munich from the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The prince, the announcement states, is enjoying a brief vacation.

In a recent announcement from Paris it was stated that General Hans von Boehn, the German "retreat specialist," had been appointed to supreme German command on the Somme front. The German withdrawal north of Albert was looked upon in Paris as the first move by General von Boehn in the application of his retreat tactics.

Boche Squirt Liquid Flame At Prisoners

Atrocities by Germans Are Described in Testimony of British Soldiers

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Details have been officially published for the first time of gross outrages on British prisoners and wounded men committed by the Germans last March. Affidavits of Scotch soldiers testify to the authenticity of the charges.

A private of the Royal Highlanders tells how he and a number of comrades, consisting of one officer and fifteen men, ten of whom were wounded, were compelled to surrender near Monchy March 28. They were lined up in the original front line trench, and after some time a German officer and two men appeared. One of the men, under orders of the officer, turned a stream of liquid fire straight down the trench in which the Britishers were standing, and notwithstanding the fact that they were unarmed, continued to spray them for six or seven minutes. The private testified that he and a few of his companions who were able to move scrambled down a communication trench and got over the top and back into the British lines.

Men Burned in Trench

Another private testified that he and other prisoners were marched down a trench to an emplacement about 6 feet deep, 9 feet wide and from 9 to 12 feet long, and, while tightly packed in the inclosure, two Germans, one of whom carried a revolver and seemed to be an officer, appeared. The other man had a cylinder on his back, and attached to it was a flexible pipe.

"Just as he reached the entrance to the inclosure," said the soldier, referring to the man with the cylinder on his back, "a flame spurted out in a stream from the pipe, and caught the men who were nearest to the entrance. The other men lay in heaps around and partly on me. I heard a hissing sound for a short time. Then it stopped, but started again. During this time the men were shrieking and writhing. The flame reached right back to where I was. My overcoat and tunic caught fire. By this time all the men were on the ground."

The soldier added that he managed to crawl up the slope and get away.

Two Germans Use Fire

Another soldier related how an officer, wounded in the head and foot, and four other wounded and three unwounded men, including himself, were in an old trench, when two Germans appeared and used liquid fire. One of the Germans, revolver in hand, ordered the Britishers to get back to the German line. The narrator said his hands and right ear were burned. Three of the party managed to escape and reach the British lines, but the Germans either must have suffocated or burned all the five wounded men, as nothing further had been heard from them.

The British government has protested to the German government against these outrages.

Lithuanians Oppose German-Named King

Threaten Revolt if Ruler Unacceptable to Them Is Appointed

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Lithuanians demand the right to name their own King and refuse to recognize one of German appointment, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The dispatch adds that General Ludendorff, first quartermaster general of the German army, is in receipt of a solemn protest from the Lithuanian Diet against any attempt to name a King unacceptable to the people of Lithuania, who threaten to revolt in case such action is taken.

English Take Town, Push Ahead 1,000 To 2,000 Yds.

Poilus Capture 400 of Foe and Drive Forward South of the Avre

Our Men Advance In Vosges Sector

Italians Repulse New Austrian Attack on Piave With Heavy Losses

August 18, 2:30 A. M.

The British yesterday captured the village of Outersteen, between Vieux Berguin and Bailleul, in Flanders, and advanced their line on a four-mile front to a depth of 1,000 to 2,000 yards. Field Marshal Haig announced last night. Four hundred prisoners were taken.

The scene of the action was on the northwestern edge of the German salient in the Lys Valley, from which Ludendorff gradually has been withdrawing his men, but the number of prisoners taken shows this action was not a new voluntary retirement.

On the Picardy front the French took 400 prisoners in actions yesterday south of the Avre River, where the Allies are battling their way toward Roye and Lassigny.

The British also advanced between Chilly and Fransart, to the north of Roye. They likewise improved their positions south of Bucquoy, between Albert and Arras, where the enemy has been giving up his advanced posts and putting himself in a posture of defence.

The Americans in Lorraine, following their capture of Frapelle, east of St. Die, on Saturday, advanced again yesterday, despite a heavy artillery fire and beat off a raid attempted by the Germans. They now command one of the eastern gateways through the Vosges to Germany.

In Italy the Austrians attempted to recapture the inlet in the Papadopoli southwest of Grave di Papadopoli which they lost recently. Diaz's troops beat them back, inflicting heavy losses and taking some prisoners.

Prisoners say reinforcements for the Picardy front are now often brought up guarded by cavalry to prevent desertion. The state of the Germans also may be judged from the fact disclosed yesterday that the French victories in the last battle were won with "sector" divisions which are supposed to be inferior to the shock divisions organized and drilled especially for attack. These presumably second-rate troops showed clear superiority over the commands of von der Marwitz and von Hutier.

Second-Grade Men Won Brilliant French Victories on the Avre

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 18.—The victories of the French armies on the Avre and at Thiessourt were won by some of the less renowned divisions, which generally are known as "sector divisions," meaning divisions charged with holding parts of the line, while the duty of attacking the enemy is assigned to units that have earned the title "shock troops."

These divisions, without a glorious past to inspire them and without reinforcements to strengthen them, attacked the Germans with an ardor that shows the fine spirit displayed by the shock troops pervades the entire army, and that while some divisions are more renowned than others, all are worthy of the great task before them. These so-called "sector divisions" have obliged

